

den County, Arkansas from a misidentification (Smith 1978), this *exsiccata* documents a new state record for Arkansas.

Voucher specimens ARKANSAS: Poinset Co.: southern floodplain woods on ridge bottoms, adjacent to L'Anguille River, 21 May 1981, T. E. Heineke 2423 (Memphis District Corps of Engineers, SIU).

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 SMITH, E. B. 1978. An atlas and annotated list of the vascular plants of Arkansas. Student Union Bookstore, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville. 592 pp. +i-iv.

STYLISMA PICKERINGII VAR. *PATTERSONII* (FERN. & SCHUB.) MYINT (CONVOLVULACEAE) REDISCOVERED IN IOWA—In his revision of *Stylisma* Raf. (Convolvulaceae), Myint (1966) divided *Stylisma pickeringii* (Torr. ex M. A. Curtis) A. Gray into two varieties: var. *pickeringii*, with long (2.0–3.0 mm) stylar branches and obtuse sepals; and var. *pattersonii* (Fern. & Schub.) Myint, with short (1.0–1.5 mm) stylar branches and acute sepals. The morphological differences were well correlated with geographical distributions. The typical variety occurs on the Coastal Plain from New Jersey to Alabama. *Stylisma pickeringii* var. *pattersonii* occurs in the southern Great Plains from Texas to Kansas, with disjunct populations on dry sand prairies in southeastern Iowa and adjacent Illinois. These disjunct populations are probably relics of a more extensive Midwestern distribution during the post-Wisconsinian hypsithermal period (Smith 1957).

In Illinois, *Stylisma pickeringii* var. *pattersonii* has been collected only in Henderson (the type locality), Cass, and Mason Counties (Mohlenbrock 1975). In Iowa, it is known only from two specimens collected in Muscatine County in the 1890's: Fruitland Station, in sandy soil along the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 20 Aug 1892, F. Reppert s.n., IA; Muscatine, 10 Sep 1898, L. H. Pammel & F. Reppert s.n. [*Iowa Agricultural College Distribution* 1221], ISC, MO. Both specimens possibly represent a single population, as Muscatine is the nearest town to Fruitland Station (now simply Fruitland). This taxon was presumed extirpated in Iowa by Roosa and Eilers (1978) due to the lack of more recent collections.

The rather specific locality data on the Reppert specimen invited a search for the plant. I visited Fruitland in July 1983 and noted the presence of a relatively undisturbed tract of dry sand prairie along the railroad tracks on the north edge of town. A search of this prairie tract resulted in the

discovery of six vigorous clumps of *Stylisma pickeringii* var. *pattersonii* and the first collection of this taxon from Iowa in 85 years.

IOWA. Muscatine Co.: Fruitland Twp. T76N R2W S30 NE $\frac{1}{4}$, scattered in dry sand prairie along railroad tracks north of County Road G38, north edge of Fruitland, 7 Jul 1983, T. G. Lammers 5171, F, GH, ILL, ISC, ISTC, MO, NY, OS, OSH, SMU, TEX, US.

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 MYINT, T. 1966. Revision of the genus *Stylisma* (Convolvulaceae). *Brittonia* 18:97–117.
 ROOSA, D. M., and L. J. EILERS. 1978. Endangered and threatened Iowa vascular plants. State Preserves Advisory Board, Des Moines.
 SMITH, P. W. 1957. An analysis of post-Wisconsin biogeography of the Prairie Peninsula region based on distributional phenomena among terrestrial vertebrate populations. *Ecology* 38:205–218.

BROMUS STERILIS L. (POACEAE) NEW TO TEXAS.¹—Recent collections from southwest Texas have revealed the occurrence of “barren brome,” a grass which was previously unreported from the state. *Bromus sterilis* has been reported throughout much of the eastern United States as far west as Arkansas and in the West from British Columbia south to California and New Mexico (Chase 1951, Martin and Hutchins 1980). Correll and Johnston (1970) and Gould (1975) do not include the species in their manuals of Texas plants. Specimens of *Bromus sterilis* from Texas are not present in the herbaria at Texas A&M University (TAES), University of Texas (TEX-LL), Southern Methodist University (SMU), or Sul Ross State University (SRSC).

The population was discovered in Texas, Kerr Co.: 1 mi E of Hunt, along Hwy 39, 10 Apr 1983, Warren 45 (TAES). The population extends for approximately 5 miles to the east and south of Hunt along State Highway 39 and for approximately 6 miles west along Ranch Road 1340. Both highways follow the forks of the Guadalupe River. The species was noted as occurring along the roadside in moist, semi-shaded areas.

This discovery is significant because it is the first reported collection of the species from Texas. The abundance of plants and extent of the distribution indicate the species has probably been present for at least several years. Whether this is a recent introduction or an isolated occurrence is not known but seemingly similar habitat at all extremes of the distribution may pro-

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